

## FROM EUROPE.

### ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

#### VERY RAPID PASSAGE.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., June 19th.  
Five o'clock, P. M.  
The steamship America, Capt. Harrison, bringing Paris dates of the 7th, London of the 8th, and Liverpool to the 9th inst., arrived at Halifax about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The America brings 60 passengers. The Express, with the news, reached Granville Point at 3 o'clock this morning, where it was delayed till 5, owing to the absence of the Express steamer. The news reached this city almost at the very moment when the wires which were down last evening were in order. The Express left Halifax at 4 o'clock, where the America was advertised to leave at 6, which would place her at her wharf on Wednesday morning, at 5 o'clock.

#### British Affairs.

In Parliament, Mr. Gladstone gave notice that on the 14th inst., he would bring forward a motion respecting the late events in Canada. Lord John Russell having given a pledge that, in the meantime, nothing should be done to prejudice the present portion of the rebellion losses bill.

The conduct of the American Government in reference to the expedition to be sent out in search of Sir John Franklin, has been alluded to in Parliament in very flattering terms.

The Hibernia arrived at Liverpool on Monday making the passage from Boston in nine days.

Affairs on the Continent have undergone no important change during the week preceding the departure of the America, though the events had been neither few nor trifling.

#### France—The New Cabinet.

In France the new Cabinet has been formed by the coalition of Odillon Barrot and Dufaure. The new ministry is the same as the old, except that Dufaure takes the department of the minister of the interior, M. Doleville of foreign affairs, and M. Laquini, of commerce. Both Bidehu and Kemsar have refused to accept the department of foreign affairs, in consequence of the difficulties of the Italian question. Much surprise was excited by the omission of Marshall Bugeaud from the list. The Paris papers generally express their disapproval of the compromise ministry, and predict its failure. The Red Republicans are especially violent in denouncing the new ministry.

The message of the President of the French Republic to the legislative assembly was published in the Paris papers of Tuesday. It is composed upon the American and not on the European model, and fills four columns of the European Times.

#### Return of the French Ambassador from Rome.

M. Desseps idea of conquering the Romans into an affection for France, has not yet been realized, and he has returned to Paris for further instructions. Some accounts say that he was recalled, and that the same messenger received positive instructions to Gen. Oudinot to reduce the Holy City to subjection, at all hazards, and that having removed his army close to the city, he would commence the attack with an army of 25,000 men, on the 30th of May.

#### Determination of the Romans to Fight to the Last.

The Romans have announced firm resolutions to defend to the death, the expected assault of the French, and it is stated that they have an efficient force of 80,000 men.

The Pope still persists in demanding the unequalled renewal of his power as a temporal ruler. This the triumvirate, backed by the people, declare that they will not concede to.

There is at the bottom of every heart, says Mazzini, a determination the most profound, to accomplish the destruction of the temporal power of the Pope. All bear the same hatred to the government of Priestcraft, and under whatever form it may be presented, we shall fight to the last against all projects of a restoration.

#### Effort to obtain a Model Republic in Germany.

The Frankfurt Parliament has transferred its sessions to Stuttgart. Its influence will be exercised to form a Republic after the French model to be composed of Baden, Württemberg, Rhenish Bavaria, &c. More victories gained by the Hungarians.

The war in Hungary presents no new feature, and since the fall of Buda into the hands of the Hungarians, no event has occurred calculated to have a permanent influence on the result of the struggle, though the Hungarians have achieved farther, in some respects, important victories. There is evidence that the contestants are concentrating their forces and accounts of a tremendous battle are every day looked for. The Austrian General, Welden, has been superseded by Lieut. Gen. Haynase. Prince Paskievitch will command the united Austrian forces in the East, and Gen. Haynase in the West. The latest intelligence from Venice left the Austrians under Marshall Radetsky.

#### Review of the News.

The Paris journals of Thursday furnish intelligence to the 2d inst., up to which late hostilities had not commenced, though Gen. Oudinot denounced the Armistice. On the 1st the overland mail from India arrived, with Calcutta dates to the 4th of April and Bombay to May 1st. The mail brings later intelligence from

China, which is anxiously looked for. The reports of the India Markets continue to be satisfactory. All is quiet in the Punjab and steps have been taken to organize British local authority there.

Sir Charles Napier's arrival in Calcutta is announced.

All accounts received from the French departments, represent the appearance of the growing crops in the most favorable light, and the same may be said also of the crops in England.

In Ireland, however, although there are yet no just grounds for positive alarm, yet there are unmistakable evidences of the fatal disease in the growing potato, and especially in the vicinity of Dublin.

Lord Clarendon has officially announced, that the sentence of death passed on the State prisoners in Ireland, has been commuted to transportation for life.

The whole of the Western Provinces in Ireland, are represented as in the most deplorable condition. Society is utterly disorganized.

#### The Aspect of Ireland.

Messrs. Bewley and Plinn of the Society of Friends in Ireland, have published an Address in which they give an account of their proceedings for the last two years, as agents for the benevolent public, in distributing contributions for the poor. Their original circular appealed to their brethren in religious profession in Ireland and in Great Britain. It was responded to by many unconnected with the Society in the countries named, and also by citizens of the United States, to an extent, and with a munificence unparalleled in the history of benevolent exertions. The contributions in all amounted to about \$1,000,000, of which sum more than one-half was sent from America. The total number of grants made by them exceeded 11,000.

They made grants in aid of local manufactures, supported industrial schools, advanced money for the assistance of fisheries, for the encouragement of green crops, and also undertook the temporary cultivation of about eight hundred acres of land. The total sum expended by themselves and others is estimated at a million and a half of pounds sterling, while the advances by Government amounted to nearly ten millions of pounds sterling. A large amount of relief was afforded, and many persons were preserved, for a time at least, from starvation.

"But," the committee continue, and this is the most melancholy part of the story, "we are saddened by the conviction that, with very few exceptions, no permanent good has been done. We feel that the condition of our country is not improved, that her prospects are even worse, because her people have less hope. Many of those who were most active in administering to the relief of their neighbors, have fallen victims to exertions of mind and body beyond their capability to sustain. Others have withdrawn from the work, in despair of effecting any good. The pressure of private affairs, and in many cases, of pecuniary difficulty, has forced others to discontinue their efforts." Thus voluntary exertions have almost ceased, and even for the administration of the legal relief, paid agents are necessary throughout a large part of the country.

"The calamity fell first on the lowest class, especially the laboring population of the south and west. In losing their crop of potatoes they lost all, and sunk at once into hopeless pauperism. The small farmers still preserved hope. With great exertions and submitting in many cases to extreme privations they again cropped their ground. A second failure of the potatoes impoverished these also. Then came the increased poor rates, heaviest in those districts which were least able to bear them; weighing down many who without this last burden might have stood their ground; alarming all by the unaccustomed pressure of an undefined taxation; and greatly reducing the small amount of capital applicable to the employment of labor.

The landed proprietor, in order to provide for the payment of rates, has been obliged to leave much useful work undone, thus lessening the number of laborers employed. In many cases his effort has been to diminish the population by a frightful system of wholesale eviction, and thus get rid of a tenantry who under happier circumstances, would have been a source of wealth, but whom his inability to employ, after the failure of the potato, had converted into a heavy burden. Despair of succeeding at home has driven vast numbers of the most industrious of the middle classes to transfer their energy and a considerable amount of capital to other countries, which offer a free scope for exertion.

"The paupers are merely kept alive, either by the crowded workhouse, or, in alarming numbers, depending on outdoor relief. But their health is not maintained. Their physical strength is weakened; their mental capacity is lowered; their moral character is degraded. They are hopeless themselves, and they offer no hope to their country, except in the prospect, so abhorrent to humanity and Christian feeling, of their gradual extinction by death. Many families are now suffering extreme distress who, three years since, enjoyed the comforts and refinements of life, and administered to the necessities of those around them. Thus we have seen the flood of pauperism widening more and more, engulfing one class after another, rising higher and higher into its effects on society, until it threatens, in some of the worst districts, to swallow up all ranks and all classes within its fatal vortex.

"Meanwhile, there is much land lying waste which was formerly cultivated, while the strength of the country is standing by idle, anxiously asking for work, and willing to accept the lowest wages; but finding no one to employ them, be-

cause the owners of the ground have not money to pay them and the dread of undefined taxation and uncertainty as to the future prevent others from taking the land on lease."

This is an appalling picture, and it comes from an authority altogether unquestioned and unquestionable. The distress moves onward day by day, and, unless checked in time, threatens to involve both England and Ireland in one common calamity. With regard to the remedy, the committee hold this emphatic language:

We have long felt that the chief ground of hope—the main source of improvement—is the improved cultivation of the soil, and that the surest means of effecting this object is by affording security to the cultivator. That this security does not generally exist in Ireland is admitted. On this point there is scarcely a second opinion among thinking men in this country. The laws which regulate the title to and the conveyance of land require to be changed, so as to give the utmost freedom to its sale and transfer—so as to pass those estates whose proprietors are irretrievably ruined into other hands, and to enable those who are partially incumbered to free themselves from their difficulties, by disposing of part of their landed property. Until this be effected—until the soil of Ireland be held by a clear and marketable title—until the owners be enabled to sell the whole or any part of their property without the ruinous delays and the heavy costs which now prevent them—until the creditors of a landowner have those facilities for enforcing payment of their debts by the sale of his property to which justice entitles them—we are convinced, and we feel ourselves bound thus publicly to state our decided conviction, that it is vain to hope that Ireland can raise itself from a state of poverty and degradation. The potato may grow again, and by its assistance our country may be enabled to escape from the immediate pressure of its difficulties; but, without those changes in the laws relating to the tenure and conveyance of land which shall open a free scope for the employment of its capital and its industry, and give ample security to the cultivators of the soil, we cannot hope for general and permanent improvement.

"An enormous expenditure of money has failed to relieve us. It could not do so unless free scope were opened to the energies of the country. The partial remedies which have served but to tighten the net which trammels the exertions of the great mass of our population. Measures of a much more decided character are necessary to produce any permanently useful effect. The situation of the country is daily becoming worse. There is no time to lose, if those now suffering are to be saved. Money must still be advanced for temporary purposes during the interval which will elapse before efficient measures can be brought into general and active operation. But our paramount want is not money; it is the removal of those legal difficulties which prevent the capital of Ireland from being applied to the improved cultivation of its soil, and thus supporting its poor by the wages of honest and useful labor."

#### The Gold News by the Crescent City.

The New Orleans papers of the 11th inst., state that the steamer Crescent City arrived there on the 10th from Chagres, which place she left on the 4th.

The Crescent City, (by special order) brings three mails, consisting of fifteen mail bags, some as far back as March last. Capt. Forbes, of the steamship California, came passenger on the Crescent City, having left San Francisco on the 1st of May. He brings news to the date of his departure.

Capt. Forbes represents the Pacific as a most delightful sea. The weather is always free from storms, and the water calm and smooth as a mirror. Slight fogs occasionally impede navigation; but they are seldom of a long duration.

Among the vessels which had sailed from Panama was an old ship called the Humboldt. She had gone around originally as a coal vessel, and lay at Panama 5 months without employment. At last a speculative individual purchased her for \$60,000, and fitted her up for passengers, of whom she took 320 at \$200 each. The lucky owner arrived in the Crescent City, with his \$60,000.

The Crescent City brings 123 passengers. She also brings a most substantial evidence of the richness of the gold regions, in the shape of nearly \$1,000,000 in gold; \$500,000 of this are as freight, and the balance is brought by the passengers.

We learn from Capt. Forbes that the marvellous stories respecting the abundance of gold, are not at all exaggerated, but on the contrary, fall far short of the reality. The limits of the region in which the precious metal abounds are becoming more extended every day by new discoveries. As low down the coast as Santa Barbara, near the line of Lower California gold has been found in large quantities. Pieces of gold weighing 80 ounces are not unfrequently seen in San Francisco, while specimens weighing from two to four ounces are common. The abundance of gold and the facility with which it is accumulated, have very naturally produced the effect of raising the price of labor immensely. So strong is the attraction towards the mines, that there are at San Francisco upwards of fifty vessels, of different nations, deserted by their crews. Although \$100 per month is freely offered for seamen, none can be engaged even at that high rate. The U. S. sloop-of-war Warren arrived on the 30th of April, and within 24 hours fifteen men deserted, and took their way to the mines. It is almost impossible to retain men on board the Government ships.

San Francisco is crowded with the immigrants, such vast numbers of whom are continually pouring into the place. Accommodations of any kind are scarcely to be obtained. The meanest hut or shed, such as here would be considered uninhabitable, commands enormous rent. Good provisions are almost equally scarce. The coarsest kind of food must be used, as no other can be procured. No person stays any longer at San Francisco than he can help; but all who are lucky enough to procure transportation, immediately take their departure for the mining districts. When they arrive there, they find no difficulty in accumulating almost any amount of the precious metal. Three or four ounces of gold is considered a common day's work. Less than that induces the digger to move to a richer spot. Much more is occasionally gained in a few hours, as the possessors of the large lumps may attest.

There was a great deal of conversation in California respecting the establishment of a Provisional Government, but as yet nothing had been done. The people are anxiously awaiting news of the action of Congress upon the subject, not having heard of the failure of that body to act upon the subject. In the event of nothing being done by Congress, it was generally understood that when the miners should return in the fall, a State Government would be established.

#### Tariff of 1846—More Signs of Ruin.

Yesterday we copied two paragraphs from the Lancaster Intelligencer, showing that the whigs of Pennsylvania were resolved upon being ruined by building factories, in the very face and eyes of that monster, the tariff of 1846. We also perceive, by the following paragraph, which we copy from the New York Courier and Enquirer, that the people of the South are bent upon destroying themselves in the same manner:

MACON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The Macon Journal says: "We are gratified to announce that the citizens of Macon have at last given substantial evidence of the interest which they feel in the establishment of manufactures. The entire amount of stock requisite for the organization of the first company has been taken, and Mr. Holcomb has been employed to make the necessary surveys, ascertaining if water can be introduced into the city, in a manner and at a cost which will justify its substitution in place of steam. It is found that this cannot be done then steam power will be employed. The amount already subscribed is \$97,000—\$75,000 by citizens of Macon, an \$22,000 by citizens of Crawford county. From the feeling which had been manifested, we are confident that they would be no difficulty in increasing the subscriptions to any desirable amount, even at present. One company, however, will soon give rise to others. All the people want, is to have the matter fairly and fully presented to them, and to witness the practical benefits resulting from such establishments. Indeed, it is whispered that some of our enterprising mechanics already moving for the organization of another company with a capital of \$50,000. The stock in the company about to be organized has all been taken by gentlemen of character and of ample means. Ahe capital was by agreement to be limited to \$100,000, and as others are understood to be desirous of subscribing, it has been suggested that it would be desirable to change the limit to \$150,000. This number perhaps be more readily assented to, as the general wish seems to be that the firm erected should be of a very superior class, and as a capital of that amount can be managed with nearly the same expense as would be incurred in conducting an establishment costing only \$100,000.

In view of facts like the, is it not apparent that Abbott Lawrence, and the capitalists of Lowell, need additional protection? The new minister England ought to be permitted to fleece the people—the consumers of his fabrics—at the rate of \$800,000 per annum, instead of \$500,000. If Congress do not alter the tariff so as to enable him to double his profits, the distinguished gentleman will be ruined to a certainty. He will have been able to encounter the expenses of his mission to England.—Union.

#### False Prices.

If a man obtains goods or property of another by false and fraudulent pretences, he is held guilty of a felony, and is indictable by the common law—and upon conviction, is liable to punishment at the discretion of the Court, in accordance with the provisions of the penal statute.

Is there any honest man, who does not think the law is wholesome and necessary safeguard? Would it not operate on all alike? We ask, in this free land, none will be so silly as to say otherwise. It is, then, disly charged, that General Taylor obtained his present position, with its emoluments and patronage, by false and fraudulent pretences—his own letters are exhibited in proof of the charge, and we summo the stand the thousands of honest citizens who have been cheated of their suffrage by these means. What say you, Independent Taylor men—you, who relied on the pledged word of a soldier, that under no circumstances he would be a President? How say you, Mr. Lipard—you who toiled so unremittingly bringing the Democracy of Pennsylvania the support of the no-party candidate How, say you, is the prisoner at their guilty, or not guilty? Guilty, say you, foreman, and so say you all, and says the country; and so will it be entered on the page of impartial history. We do not hesitate to say, that if it were possible to indict General Taylor for his fraud, the fact would be

most abundantly established before any tribunal upon earth. But if the offence be not indictable at common law, it is *præscriptum* before the bar of public opinion, and there the parties to the fraud must be held accountable.

In due time we shall ask a verdict from the great jury of the country—and we are fully satisfied that verdict will be in conformity to the facts charged in the bill of indictment—viz: "that he, the said Zachary Taylor, yeoman, did by sundry false and fraudulent letters written by him, the said Zachary, or procured to be written by him, wilfully, maliciously, and fraudulently obtain from the free citizens of these U. States, his present high and responsible position to the great injury of the people, dignity, and prosperity of the same." So stands the record, and so it will stand henceforth and forever.—Baltimore Republican.

#### Mr. Buchanan.

The following correspondence explains itself:

WHEATLAND, 5th June 1849.

To MICHAEL CARPENTER, Esquire,

Mayor of the City of Lancaster,

Sir,—When I removed from Lancaster to Washington, in 1845, I communicated to some friends my determination to invest \$4000 and to devote the accruing interest on this sum to the purchase of wood and coal for the use of poor and indigent females of the City of Lancaster during the winter season. Having often witnessed, with deep sympathy, the sufferings of this helpless class of our community, for want of fuel, during periods of severe cold, I thought I could not manifest my gratitude to the benevolent citizens of Lancaster for all their kindness to myself personally in a more Christian or acceptable manner, than by establishing such a charity.

This investment was actually made in April, 1846; and I feel myself greatly indebted to you for having cheerfully and faithfully distributed the interest which has since accrued among the worthy objects for whom it was intended.

Hitherto, as you are aware, I have been prevented from placing this charity upon a legal and permanent basis and thereby necessarily giving it some degree of publicity, for reasons which now no longer exist.

The object of this letter is, therefore, to request you to communicate to the Select and Common Councils that I am prepared to transfer to the city \$4000 of the certificates of City Loan, with interest from the 30th June last, as soon as they shall accept the same and agree to apply the accruing interest thereupon perpetually in the manner already specified.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

LANCASTER, June 11, 1849.

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN:

Sir, Your communication of the 5th inst., addressed to the Hon. Michael Carpenter, Mayor, expressing an intention upon your part to invest the sum of \$4000 the accruing interest thereon to be devoted annually to the purchase of Wood and Coal, for the use of the poor and indigent females of the City of Lancaster, during the winter season, was duly laid before Councils at their late meeting; and the undersigned were appointed a committee to make known to you the acceptance of the donation.

In doing so, they cannot but express their high gratification at this instance of genuine benevolence, extended with so liberal a hand and directed to an object so worthy of charitable aim.

It will afford Councils great pleasure to protect this trust by some enactment for the purpose—in such terms as may best fulfil your benevolent design.

With great respect, &c.,  
NEWTON LIGHTNER, Pres. S. C.  
WILLIAM MATHIOF, Pres. S. C.  
HENRY CARPENTER,  
GEORGE M. STEINMAN,  
JOHN WEIDLER.

TAYLOR'S POPULARITY AMONG THE PEOPLE.—The Advertiser of yesterday morning insists that Taylor has not lost any of his popularity among the people! If this be so, they have a curious way of showing it. Last fall he had friends enough to give him the electoral vote of Connecticut. Now the people of that State show their satisfaction by choosing a congressional delegation nearly unanimous against him. Gen. Taylor lost Virginia by only a few hundred votes. Now he has not friends enough to elect a single member of Congress out of fifteen. Six whigs represented the State in the last Congress.

In all elections which have taken place since the presidential contest, the result has been the same. At the *tozen* elections in this State the democrats have largely increased their strength in the several town boards. In this very county, the democrats elected 21 out of 25 supervisors.

If Gen. Taylor is as popular as he was last fall, we repeat, the people have a queer way of showing it.—Detroit Free Press.

The Portland Bulletin tells a story of a certain good Deacon, whose hat blew off and led him a long chase after it through the street. At length the Deacon became exhausted in the race, and pulled up against a post by the side walk. A gentleman came along, to whom the Deacon addressed himself thus—"My Friend! I am a Deacon of the Church, and it is very wrong for me to swear: you will therefore greatly oblige me, if you will just d—n that hat for me."

## C. H. HEYER,

### ATTORNEY AT LAW,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Office one door west of J. S. Buchanan's Store.

April 12, 1849.—1f.

## E. HUTCHINSON, JR.

### ATTORNEY AT LAW,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Office one door west of J. S. Buchanan's Store.

April 12, 1849.—1f.

## LITZINGER & TODD,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.

5 doors east of Renshaw's Hotel, High st.

## JOHN FENLON,

### ATTORNEY AT LAW,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Office one door west of J. S. Buchanan's Store.

April 12, 1849.—1f.

## DR. THOMAS C. BUNTING

### South-west corner of 7th & Race st.

PHILADELPHIA,

April 26, 1849.—2f.

## J. McDONALD,

### ATTORNEY AT LAW,

EBENSBURG, PA.

All business in the several Courts of Blair, Lancaster and Cameron counties entrusted to his care, will be promptly attended to.

Office, opposite J. S. Buchanan's Store.

April 12, 1849.—1f.

## WASHINGTON HOUSE,

### PORTAGE, NO. 2, A. P. R. R.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that large and commodious House, formerly known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, formerly kept by William Palmer, Esq., having fitted up the House in a style not to be surpassed by any other west of the mountains. The travelling community can rest assured that in this part of the country, he is determined to supply his table with the best that the country market can afford.

HIS BAR

will be supplied with the choicest of Liquors.

HIS STABLE

is large and roomy, and attended by careful and attentive Hostlers.

RICHARD TROTTER.

A. P. R. R. June 6, 1849—36-1f.

JUST opened, a very extensive lot of GING

RAMS, LAUNDS, and PRINTS of every variety, at the store of

JOHN S. BUCHANAN.

RAIN and Country Produce, of all kinds, taken in exchange for goods at all the stores.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ET ERRORS of Administration having been granted by the Register of Cumberland County to the undersigned on the estate of William Pittman late of Washington township, Cambria county, dec'd. Notice is hereby given to all those indebted to said estate, to make payment, and those who have claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN PITTMAN,

JOHN BEAM.

May 17, 1849. 33-\*

HATS! HATS!

A good assortment of Fur, Brush, Silk, No skin, Palmleaf, Mexican and Wool HATS, for sale at BUCHANAN'S STORE.

Fish, Mackerel and Codfish, just opened and for sale by

L. & T.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY, also, plain and embroidered Envelopes, Fancy Note Paper, Motto, silvered and cream Wafers, Quilt Sewing Wax, Pencils, Paste Books, &c., for sale at the store of

LITZINGER & TODD.

MEN'S fine calf and kip Boots, Women's Congress Shoes, Lasting, Buck and Goat Shoes, Seal and Mera. R. R. Slippers, Misses colored Kid, patent and calf Boots, Boys' thick and kip Boots and Shoes just received by

L. & T.

FOR SALE

A Tract of unimproved Land, covered with valuable Timber, lying about five miles west of Ebensburg, enquire of

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Ebensburg, April 12, 1849.—12-1f.

For Sale.

A good double pull Patent Ramage Press of large Imperial size, (23 by 31 inches) together with all the necessary "fixers." It is in good order, and will be sold low for cash. For further particulars apply at this office.

A Large lot of Bleached and Brown Muslins, just received, and for sale very low at the store of

MURRAY & ZAHM.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY and CARPENTER'S TOOLS just received for sale at the store of

JOHN S. BUCHANAN.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber either for Jos. Wolf Advertising or Subscription, will please call and settle up their accounts on or before the 25th of July. By attending to this notice they will save costs.

D. C. ZAHM.

June 7, 1849.—35-3f.

## BONNETS!

### LADIES' SUPER FRENCH LACE CHINA PEARL, and BRAID BONNETS

just received and for sale by

LITZINGER & TODD.